



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 30, 1927

BOULDER DAM—WHAT IS IT?
SCHEME TO WRECK TRADE UNIONS
THE UNION LABOR LIFE
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
PRODUCTIVE WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1395—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

No. 48

BOULDER DAM—WHAT IS IT?

By Chaster M. Wright, International Labor News Service.

One of the interesting phases of the Colorado River project is the All-American Canal, as it is called. At present the Imperial Valley is irrigated by water taken from the Colorado River at a point just north of the international boundary, carried south through Mexico and brought back into the United States after traversing some thirty-five miles of Mexican territory.

Under present treaty obligations Mexico is entitled to one-half the water furnished by the canal.

When the canal was constructed engineers could not see how to overcome a range of sand hills lying between the river and Imperial Valley, and so carried the banal by its present route.

Proponents of the All-American Canal hold it essential to American interests that the entire irrigation system be north of the border and that is why the proposed new canal is called All-American. Engineers now see no difficulty in the once formidable sand hills.

Of course international complications will arise in this change of water routing, if it is made.

Most of the irrigated land in Mexico is owned by Americans—a group headed by Harry Chandler, successor to Harrison Gray Otis as owner of the labor-hating Los Angeles Times, and successor also to the Otis labor-hating policies.

The Chandler group now irrigates some 185,000 acres in Mexico out of water taken from the present canal, under the provision which gives Mexico half the acre feet supplied by the entire canal. Irrigated land in Mexico under Mexican ownership totals only about 35,000 acres and never can be much more than that amount, owing to the relative geographical location of American-owned land and Mexican-owned land.

There will undoubtedly be a contest for continuance of Mexico's right to half the water supplied through the new canal after completion of Boulder Canyon Dam, if and when it is built. If Mexico could retain her right to half the water supplied, the Chandler group in Mexico would be enabled to bring under irrigation double their present amount of land and that group now owns the acreage which it would bring under irrigation.

This international phase of the question is puzzling many persons, including many in Imperial Valley, but I could not find any disposition to be unfair to Mexico in any redistribution of water rights under the All-American Canal project. But the Americans do hold that their relation, in water redistribution, is more a relation between two groups of Americans, one in the United States and one outside the United States, where it escapes American taxation and American wage scales, than it is a relation, or a discussion between two nations.

It is said that most of the development of the Chandler land in Mexico has been with coolie labor at miserable wages, benefiting neither Mexico nor the United States and tending to degrade the living standards of labor in both countries.

It is reported that the Chandler group would support the Boulder Canyon project if the All-American Canal feature were eliminated, just as the power interests would support it, as they have announced they would, if the power feature were abandoned.

(Another article in this series will appear next week.)

SCHEME TO WRECK TRADE UNIONISM.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is conspiring to destroy trade unionism, is organized labor's answer to the company's plea to enjoin the entire trade union movement and sympathizers from interfering with its so-called "union" and its "yellow dog."

The answer was made in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, its president; Hugh Frayne, its general representative; Wm. D. Mahon, president, and other officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The answer alleges that the Interborough and its officers, to further their conspiracy, entered upon a series of unlawful and malicious acts, which include:

"Expenditure of large sums of money for hiring spies and detectives to have the defendants shadowed, intimidated, harassed and annoyed.

"Circulation of false and defamatory literature. "Frightening employees from attending open meetings of the Amalgamated.

"Discharge of employees of ability and good character, solely because they joined the Amalgamated.

"Frightening employees into foregoing their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

"Substituting inexperienced men to run trains in order that capable and experienced men might be discharged for joining the Amalgamated, thus endangering the lives of the public at large."

The answer attacks the company "union" and the "yellow dog" contract, which binds employees to join this so-called union and not a legitimate trade union. The signatures of employees to this alleged contract, the answer charged, were obtained under "overreaching conduct and duress" that were exerted by the company and its agents, who threatened to discharge any employee who did not sign the contract.

The defendants' brief contends that the "yellow dog" is a violation of the Federal and State Constitutions in that it prohibits employees from speaking, writing or printing their opinion on trade unions, and from assembling in groups to discuss the subject.

WALSH POWER PROBE BLOCKED.

By a vote of 40 to 36 the Senate blocked an effort by Senator Walsh of Montana to have public utility corporations probed. The resolution was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Watson (Republican, Indiana) is chairman. The Montana Senator opposed this move, which is believed to be the first step in an organized plan to smother it quietly. They are taking no chances on another Teapot Dome affair.

Friends of the Walsh proposal realize their program is in a very bad position. The author declared he will continue the fight.

"There is a necessity and demand for it," he said. "There is an appalling number of these mergers. All of the smaller enterprises are passing under the control of a half dozen powerful corporations."

Under the resolution the probers could also inquire into the extent of political activity and public-opinion molding activity of these corporations.

THE UNION LABOR LIFE.

January is Samuel Gompers Month for The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, as recently announced by its president, Matthew Woll.

It is Samuel Gompers Month because the birthday of this immortal organizer, who, for almost half a century was the leader of trade unionism in America, falls in this month. It is, therefore, a month of great importance and interest to every trade unionist.

Samuel Gompers had two great purposes in life, purposes for which he made the utmost personal sacrifice, and because of which he refused to accept a multitude of rewards which were offered to him in the form of wealth, power and glory. These purposes were:

1. To weld the workers together in commonness of purpose: shorter hours, higher wages, better working conditions, better living, and the maintenance of their complete freedom of action.

2. To make it possible for the children of today to become a better, stronger, freer, more intelligent race.

The American Federation of Labor is the instrument for the accomplishment of the great purpose expressed in No. 1. And just as surely as this is true, it is equally true that The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is the instrument for the expression of the great purpose stated in No. 2. Samuel Gompers, master-mind of labor, leader of men, most loyal, most incorruptible and unselfish chieftain in labor's history, was an unyielding advocate of insurance for working men for the protection of their families, for the education of their children.

Because of this high character, this great soul now gone to join his Maker, The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has designated the entire month of January, 1928, as Samuel Gompers Month and it has set a definite goal—\$5,000,000 of individual insurance—to be accomplished in this month—as an expression of honor to the departed chief.

Union Labor Life is making the most rapid rise to success in the history of insurance development and it is doing it upon the most conservative lines. Since the new sales policy was adopted, following the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles and put into action on November 1st, last, this company has put over ten millions in new business on its books. It is true that most of this is group insurance, but this record must be maintained. To keep up this growth we must have five millions of new individual business in January.

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT.

By F. W. W.

Millions have been expended in the last few years by the big money interests for the parks, clubs and amusement places for the workers.

This has all been done to cause indirectly the retrogression and final disruption of the labor unions. The company unions and their shallow protection, the fake arbitration boards. It is indeed laughable when one thinks about it. They have tried in every conceivable way to lull the workers' fear and then draw them away from their only protection, the labor unions.

But we can readily see how utterly they have failed to accomplish that which they have tried so hard to bring about.

After failing in every respect they proceeded to organize themselves more solidly, and created the infamous Industrial Association, which will stoop to the most despicable methods, if need be, to gain its ends.

It isn't strange to find that they try the same old game of patting the unionist on the back and saying, "We don't care if any man belongs to a labor organization, but we must protect the ones who do not want to join."

What does this mean? It means that when labor is on guard, as it always should be, there is no chance for them meeting defeat. But if they allow themselves to be strung along and relax their vigilance and lose interest in their organizations, undoubtedly they will wake up and find that they have lost all, which has taken years to attain. For those who think that any Industrial Association is fair to unions, here are some facts to think over.

The first principle of the Association is as follows: "The right of any person to seek, obtain and retain work for which he is fitted, and the right of the employer to engage or dismiss employees should not be abridged or denied because of membership or lack of membership in any organization or association of any kind."

Now if any union man will look this over carefully, he can readily see that it is directly against the principle of organized labor. The only chance the toiler has to better his lot is by collective bargaining and the right to strike, which the Association is pledged to fight. Even with all this in black and white, they still try to pull the wool over the worker's eyes.

Stick to your unions, workers! They are the only ones who ever helped you, and no doubt the only ones who ever will. You may not agree with some things, but your unions are the only salvation which you have at the present time.

NOTRE DAME GLEE CLUB.

Music lovers are awaiting with keen interest the first visit to San Francisco of the noted Glee Club of University of Notre Dame, Indiana, this famous singing organization having booked to give a concert at the Civic Auditorium next Tuesday evening, January 3rd, under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West. The Glee Club comprises forty highly trained voices and has received the enthusiastic plaudits of national musical critics and of large and discriminating audiences in more than a hundred Eastern and middle Western cities.

Director John J. Cassasanto, conductor of the Glee Club, is well-known to musical artists and students of the East. In the organization are many students of Notre Dame University who have won fame in their respective communities as singers and an interesting array is presented through these forty collegians, representatives of thirty-four cities, seventeen states and one foreign country.

The Native Sons of the Golden West have announced that the entire proceeds of next Tuesday evening's recital will be turned over to the Mission Santa Clara restoration fund, to help rebuild the Mission destroyed by fire at Santa Clara fourteen months ago.

Assisting the N. S. G. W. in preparations for next Tuesday evening's concert are the leaders of musical and opera associations, civic and fraternal orders. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., is chairman of the executive committee of arrangements, and Grand President Charles A. Thompson of the Native Sons' order and Archbishop Edward J. Hanna are honorary chairman of the general committee.

Reserved seats are on sale at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s, Sutter and Kearny streets, at 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, war tax exempt. On the night of the recital, tickets can be purchased at the box offices of the Civic Auditorium.

FEDERAL UNIONIST DEAD.

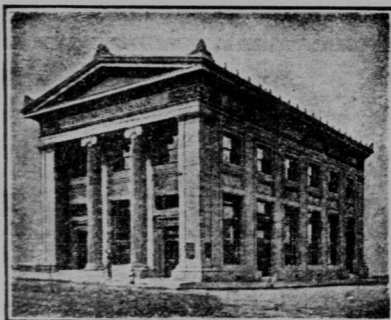
S. Tyson Kinsell, third vice-president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, died in Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the first National Federation convention and to all succeeding conventions. During the World War he was stationed in Washington, and at one time served as substitute for President Steward.

Necessity, that great refuge and excuse for human frailty, breaks through all law; and he is not to be accounted in fault whose crime is not the effect of choice, but force.—Pascal.

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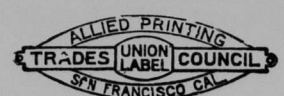
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WOULD END ONE-MAN CONTROL.

Congressman La Guardia of New York has introduced the Shipstead anti-labor injunction bill in the House.

The bill was originally introduced in the Senate by Shipstead of Minnesota at the last session of Congress. He re-introduced the measure when this session convened. The bill provides:

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law; for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction, nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

"If these 47 words are approved by Congress and signed by the President, Federal judges are notified that the law-making branch of our government, acting under the Federal Constitution, has taken from the courts the power to issue injunctions except in cases where property or property rights are involved," said Senator Shipstead.

"The question of what is property or a property right can easily be answered if it is subjected to this test: 'Is it tangible; it is transferable?'"

"The power to labor is not tangible, because it includes memory, understanding and will. These elements distinguish the human being from every other factor in industry. Neither is the power to labor a thing that can be transferred, for if such were the case, man would not own himself."

"Heretofore," continued Senator Shipstead, "Congress has permitted equity courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes and has trusted to the moods of these judges to exercise their power in a benevolent fashion. It should be clear that such power can not be entrusted to any man if we believe in government by law."

"My bill contains no new principle. It simply re-establishes rules that governed the issuance of injunctions for hundreds of years and were changed when Congress passed anti-combination laws and then permitted workers to believe that trade unions are exempt."

"The courts have not acted on this supposition. They took the law as it read whenever workers are involved. Congress should re-establish the original jurisdiction of equity. Deviation from this principle means working men governed by discretion and employers governed by law."

COAL OWNERS FAVOR WAR.

Important bituminous coal owners declined to accept Secretary of Labor Davis' invitation to join with the mine workers in an attempt to settle the nine-months' strike. The conference was approved by the President of the United States. The coal owners have removed every doubt as to their purpose. They favor war. They would destroy the United Mine Workers and would establish the non-union wage scale of West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama. They would reject the lessons of history and would extend chaos in this industry. They would put the purchasing power of these wage workers on a starvation basis, though it has been proven time and again that this will not sell one additional pound of coal. The coal owners make no attempt to dilute their opposition to industrial peace and living standards. Their challenge to the President of the United States is understood. The same challenge was flung at a President by the steel trust when these workers throughout the nation went on strike to enforce collective bargaining. The challenge was repeated by the railroad managers during the nation-wide strike of shop men. Organized labor should answer these coal barons. The present widespread assistance to 750,000 men, women and children in the coal fields should be intensified as the rigors of winter increase.

Nature has given to men one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear from others twice as much as we speak.—Epictetus.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Chile—Simultaneously with the government's endeavor to aid national Chilean manufacturers, home industries and agriculture, a sentiment is being awakened to show the necessity for the importation of skilled labor to teach the Chileans specialized trades, to introduce the most modern and advanced scientific ideas as regards agricultural development and to aid in obtaining a greater production with less effort and expenditure.

An effort is being made by a committee, with headquarters at Punta Arenas, Chile, to have the government expropriate 10,000 hectares of land in the vicinity of Puerto Natales, in order to allow that town to expand and to distribute the remainder of the territory, in small lots, among qualified Chilean-born colonists.

France—It is said that restriction regulations with respect to the introduction of foreign labor are still being strictly enforced in France, despite alleged efforts on the part of various employers at or near border points to have them modified or set aside.

Germany—By an act of October 28, 1927, the Reichstag ratified Germany's adherence to the international convention concerning health insurance of workmen and employees in trade and commerce, together with household employees. The Reichstag also ratified the convention concerning health insurance of agricultural workers, signed June 15, 1927, at Geneva, by members of the International Organization of Labor of the League of Nations.

Greece—According to a report recently submitted to the Ministry of National Economy, unemployment among the tobacco workers has reached the figure of 2800 out of a total of 4000 available workers in the Saloniki district, and 7000 out of 12,000 available workers at Oavalla. Discontinuation of tobacco cultivating activities is said to be the chief cause of this unemployment.

Italy—In order to provide for the mutual benefit of employers and the 30,000 laborers working in the mills producing railway material, it is said that a 10 per cent wage reduction is to be made in the near future, together with an increase of working hours. This adjustment, it is intimated, will prevent the dropping of workmen.

Santo Domingo—The Santo Domingo Secretary of Immigration and Agriculture is said to be devoting considerable time to the project of establishing an immigration colony near the Haitian-Dominican frontier.

THE GOODS.

You've got to have the goods, my boy,
If you would finish strong;
A bluff may work a little while,
But not for very long;
A line of talk all by itself
Will seldom see you through;
You've got to have the goods, my boy,
And nothing else will do.

The fight is pretty stiff, my boy;
I'd call it rather tough,
And all along the route are wrecks
Of those who tried to bluff;
They couldn't back their lines of talk;
To meet the final test,
You've got to have the goods, my boy,
And that's no idle jest!

—Dodge News.

Every piece of work which is not as good as you can make it, in which you have palmed off imperfect, meagerly thought, niggardly in execution, upon mankind, every hasty or slovenly performance should rise up against you in the court of your own heart and condemn you for a thief.—R. L. Stevenson.

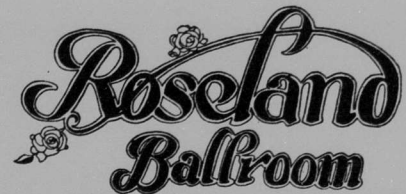


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Extracts From Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, December 18, 1927

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Dalton. Present: President John F. Dalton, Vice-Presidents E. H. Dowell, John S. Horn, R. W. Robinson, Claude C. Hopkins, C. E. Dowd, Charles J. Crook, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, Charles Child, James E. Hopkins, James G. Dewey, George W. Stokel, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Absent, none.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications.

Following is a summary of the more important communications acted upon by the council:

From the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (November 17), relative to resolutions by Delegate Murphy representing the California State Federation of Labor:

Exclusion of Filipinos—The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor has been directed to give best attention to this subject during the present session of Congress to the end that the directions of the Los Angeles convention will be fully complied with.

Uniform Badge for Labor Day—This subject is having the personal attention of President Green, who reports that "in due course of time the executive council will be prepared to recommend a suitable badge in conformity with the convention action."

Independence of the Philippine Islands—This subject has also been referred to the legislative committee for such action as will best conform to the convention declaration.

Mooney-Billings Case—This matter, according to President Green, will have the attention of the American Federation of Labor executive council at the next meeting to convene on January 18, 1928.

Boulder Canyon Dam—On this subject the Los Angeles convention reaffirmed the previous declaration of the American Federation of Labor. President Green advises that the officers of the American Federation of Labor, together with the legislative committee, will do everything possible to carry out the letter and the spirit of the convention action.

Langendorf Baking Company of Southern California—Resolution No. 8, requesting that this concern be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation was given further consideration. Secretary reported the result of the interview with Mr. Sam Langendorf. Brothers Kidwell, Shea and Fuhrer, representing the Bakery Drivers' Unions of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively, expressed their views on the subject. Brother Gus Becker, representing the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, also addressed the Council. After some discussion, further action on the subject was postponed as there appeared to be a prospect for an amicable adjustment.

Mutual Creamery Company—Resolution No. 2, requesting that this concern be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, was given further consideration. Vice-President Witt reported the result of an interview with Mr. Axton, the manager of said company and expressed the opinion that there was still a prospect for adjustment. Brother W. G. Desepte, representing Grocery Clerks' Union No. 468, also addressed the council on this subject. On motion, further action was postponed.

Mann Manufacturing Company—Resolution No. 19, requesting that this concern be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, was given further consideration. Correspondence was submitted indicating that this concern, which manufactures automobile parts and accessories at

Berkeley, is operating on a so-called open-shop basis. On motion, the name of the Mann Manufacturing Company was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Pickwick Stage Company—Resolution No. 24, requesting that this concern be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, was given further consideration. President Dalton and Vice-President Horn reported that the Pickwick Stage Company was operating a non-union printing establishment in Los Angeles, that repeated efforts to adjust matters had met with failure and that the officials of said company had refused to confer with the representatives of organized labor. On motion, the name of the Pickwick Stage Company was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Riverside Evening Press—Resolution No. 32, requesting that this newspaper be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation, was given further consideration. President Dalton reported that the publisher of the Riverside (Calif.) Evening Press had refused to meet a committee of his employees to discuss provisions in a wage scale, made necessary by the expiration of an existing agreement between the Riverside Press and Riverside Typographical Union; and had subsequently caused such members to be "locked out" of the composing room. On motion, the name of the Riverside Evening Press was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Secretary submitted the correspondence with California's Congressional delegation on the Federal legislation approved by the San Bernardino convention and described in Resolutions Nos. 22, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 50 and 55. All the members of the California delegation in Congress promise to give their earnest attention to the subject-matter when the particular legislation comes before Congress for action.

A communication from the Long Beach Labor Council, addressed to the executive council (December 3, 1927), urging the endorsement of Walter G. Mathewson for reappointment as Labor Commissioner was read. Secretary also directed attention to a mass of correspondence upon the same subject from various sources and called attention to the fact that no one had requested an endorsement for any of the other candidates for Labor Commissioner. Vice-President Robinson moved that the request of the Long Beach Labor Council be complied with. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Dowell. A lengthy discussion ensued. Secretary Scharrenberg then introduced the following amendment:

"The executive council deplores the bitterness and the animosity that has been engendered in the controversy over the appointment of the State Labor Commissioner.

"The executive council recognizes the right of Walter G. Mathewson to campaign for reappointment to his job. The executive council insists, however, that any other California trade unionist has at least an equal right to aspire to the appointment as Labor Commissioner. The executive council also insists that the friends and supporters of such other candidates have a perfect right to promote their choice by petition or otherwise.

"The executive council congratulates Governor Young on the selection of that tried and true trade unionist, Will J. French, as chairman of the Department of Industrial Relations and has every confidence that he, the Governor, will select a competent and qualified Labor Commissioner from the list of well-known trade unionists now in his hands."

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1, as follows—For the amendment: President Dalton, Vice-Presidents Horn, Robinson, C. C. Hopkins, Dowd Crook, Mannina, Witt, Smith, Child, Jas. E. Hopkins, Dewey, Stokel and Secretary Scharrenberg.

Against the amendment: Vice-President Dowell.

Attention was directed to the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to secure the exclusion of laborers from the Philippine Islands. The necessity was stressed of compiling data on this subject for use before Congressional committees. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 are now residing in California and 40,000 more are awaiting the first opportunity to move from the Territory of Hawaii to California ports.

Secretary reported that 16 organizations, with an aggregate membership exceeding 3000, have applied for affiliation with the Federation since the San Bernardino convention. Among these applications is the Longshoremen's Association of San Francisco. This organization is not yet affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, but President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association has sanctioned affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council in the hope that such affiliation will ultimately induce the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association to seek national affiliation. On motion this application was approved, unanimously.

THE WRONG KIND!

A Fable—By Victor A. Olander.

(With Apologies to Aesop.)

The Animals of the Forest decided to Organize against the Tyranny of the Lion. They proclaimed the slogan, "In Union There is Strength."

The Lion retired to his cave, from whence he announced that he had Reformed. He agreed that the Animals should Unite, but said he would give them a Better union than that which was being formed by the Agitators.

The Goat decided that the Lion was going to be Good and went into the cave. The Sheep followed, disregarding the warning of his fellows. Then the Calf went in. After a while the Lion looked out and saw the Fox, who was Picketing the entrance.

"Why don't you come in with the others?" said the Lord of the Jungle, ingratiatingly.

"I'm afraid," replied the Fox, "that the kind of 'Unity' you have brought about is more agreeable to you than to them."

"Well," said the Lion complacently, licking his chops, "they certainly made an excellent Stew!"

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MEDALS AND CASH HONORARIUMS.

The Harmon Foundation of New York will administer a series of awards during 1928 for men and women in industry who have made distinguished but hitherto unrecognized contributions to society, it was announced today.

"The men who built Col. Lindbergh's plane are deserving of praise and recognition," said Mr. William E. Harmon, donor of the Foundation. "I use this example merely by way of illustration. The fact is that there are hundreds of men and women in industry who, by their inventions, heroisms, vision and powers of meditation, are contributing daily to the life and well-being of America in a substantial way. They are worthy of our highest regard, which can be only partially expressed through monetary consideration."

The series is to be known as Awards to Honor Men in Industry, and consists of two cash prizes of \$1000 and \$500 each, accompanied by a gold and silver medal, respectively, and 100 bronze medals. Eligible groups include only workers and not administrators in industrial organizations. Because of the diversity of American industry, the Foundation is planning to confine its awards during the first year to the following branches of manufacturing: automotive, building, electrical, metal and textiles, including clothing.

The Harmon Foundation invites the general public, newspapers, organizations and employees to bring to its attention such persons as they may deem worthy of the award. All nominations must bear the endorsement of at least two fellow employees.

A group of nominators, who have been chosen because of their contact with industry, will also present the names of persons to be considered. Nominations will be received until October 15, 1928, and announcements of the winners of the awards will be made on or about December 1, 1928.

"The awards are to be administered from a fund created for the purpose by Arthur Lyman of Boston," Mr. Harmon continued. "Their purpose is to give distinction and encouragement to workers who have advanced beyond the requirements of their jobs!

"It is my belief that many persons plug along at life's task in the buoyance and hope of youth, getting satisfaction from work well done. But as powers flag, or even earlier, there are doubts, heightened by criticisms, as to the importance of such unglorified labor in the scheme of things. There arises a feeling that their lives may have been failures.

"A public recognition of the value of the work of the man at the machine, at the blast furnace, or in the laboratory should not only create personal gratification, but a standing among working associates and serve as a means of demonstrating public opinion.

"Selections will be made from those men and women who are unknown and largely unknowable; whose accomplishments without being spectacular are necessary for successful results in this era of mass production."

A committee of five acquainted with the conditions of employment in the above-mentioned industries will act as judges.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS STUDIED.

The United States Monthly Labor Review, current issue, continues its study of employees' retirement systems of states and cities. The Bulletin is issued by the Department of Labor Statistics. The system in six states is described. These apply to all regular and permanent state employed not covered by some other recognized pension plan, such as teachers or other special groups who are cared for under separate retirement systems.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

The number of children of 14 and 15 years of age receiving first regular employment certificates in 1926 in 10 States, 24 cities in other States and the District of Columbia from which reports were received by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is given by Grace Abbott, chief of the Bureau, in her annual report for the fiscal year 1927, just made public.

The records of the industrial division of the Children's Bureau show that in 1926 107,257 children of 14 and 15 years of age received first regular employment certificates in 1926, an increase of 5 per cent as compared with 1925, in those States and cities for which comparable figures are available.

"Valuable as are these reports of the number of work permits issued," Miss Abbott says, "it must be remembered that a variation from one year to the next in the number of children receiving first certificates in any particular locality may be due not to actual increases or decreases in the total number of working children but to other factors. More children, for example, may receive certificates because the application of the child labor law has been extended to occupations not previously covered or because the administration of the law has been improved. Also, actual increases or decreases in the total number of working children may be due to other causes than changes in the child labor law or in its enforcement—particularly to the fluctuations of business and industrial conditions."

The age at which children receive first regular employment certificates was reported by 8 States, 21 cities in other States and the District of Columbia. Nearly two-fifths (38 per cent) of the 90,046 children whose ages were reported, went to work for the first time when they were 14 years of age. The influence of a high grade requirement for the issuance of employment certificates is reflected in the fact that the proportion of children going to work at 14 years of age was more than twice as large in places where there was no eighth grade requirement as it was in places where this restriction was in effect. Of the 42,949 children to whom certificates were issued in 4 States and 7 cities where the educational requirement was less than graduation from the eighth grade, 56 per cent obtained first regular certificates at the age of 14, as compared with 24 per cent of 42,786 children in 3 States and 6 cities where graduation from the eighth grade was required without exceptions.

The educational attainment of the children is affected of course by the educational requirements for employment certificates set up by the State. In Indiana and Minnesota, for instance, in which the eighth-grade standard was in effect for children of both 14 and 15 years of age and from which both grade and age reports were received, practically 100 per cent of the children had actually completed the eighth grade. In San Francisco, Calif., and in New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers, N. Y.—States

which had the eighth-grade requirement for 14-year-old children only and a lower requirement for 15-year-old children—67 per cent of 38,692 children receiving first certificates (including practically all those aged 14 and more than one-half of those aged 15) had attended or completed the eighth grade. Reports on certificates issued in 4 States and 13 cities having less than an eighth-grade requirement for both 14 and 15-year-old children showed that 49 per cent of the children receiving certificates had completed or last attended the eighth or a higher grade and that 22 per cent had not advanced further than the sixth (or a lower) grade.

The occupations of 34,034 children who received first regular certificates were reported by 8 States, 16 cities in other States and the District of Columbia. Forty-six per cent of these children entered manufacturing or mechanical industries, 30 per cent went into mercantile establishments, and 25 per cent into "other" employment.

"The records of work permits issued to children between 14 and 16 years of age in the places reporting to the Bureau," Miss Abbott says, "although they do not include the large number entering occupations for which certificates are not required under the State laws, nor those going to work illegally, are representative of conditions in most of the important child-employing centers, as regards at least the legal employment of children of work-permit age in most industrial and commercial pursuits. But the number of first regular certificates issued does not indicate the total number of children at work at any given time, but only the number beginning work during a single year."

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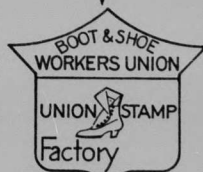
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

To all our readers we express the hope that the New Year may prove to be a most prosperous and happy one and that each succeeding day may bring new and lasting triumphs over their difficulties.

Our trade unionism in this country is not so old as in some other countries of the world, but, weighed in the scale of accomplishments, it leads all other movements in the degree of happiness it has brought about for the toiling millions. And, after all, that is the real measure of the success of any effort at advancement of man's material welfare. We have, then, abundant reason to rejoice at the close of the old year and the advent of the new, but we must not rest upon our oars in self-satisfaction, but struggle even more strenuously to make the coming year better than those that have gone before it. Only in this way can the things worth while be gained and the cause kept steadily, irresistibly advancing.

There's a queer quirk in human nature that makes people tremendously stirred by death when it comes in dramatic and unusual forms, but not nearly as much interested in death in its more common forms. People get wildly excited and indignant over the fiendish murder by a kidnapper of a little girl in Los Angeles. They are likewise keenly interested in the horrible deaths of the sailors trapped in the sunken submarine S-4. Preventable ignorance, disease and accidents yearly kill thousands of little girls whose deaths are as pitiable as that of the Los Angeles kidnapper's victim. Likewise every year miners are trapped in the depths of the earth and suffer a lingering and terrible death, even more horrible than the deaths in the sunken submarine. But the public does not get very much excited or indignant over the deaths of thousands of girls through ignorance, disease and accident nor over the deaths of miners who meet their doom through the failure of mine operators to take adequate safety precautions. There are no loud howls for bloody vengeance on those responsible for their deaths. No newspaper columnist rises up on his hind legs to bellow for the burning at the stake of those guilty of taking the workers' lives. The public seems capable of deep interest in the unusual death, but not capable of any marked interest or indignation over death that does not have the dramatic element.

Productive Workers

It is usually an easy matter to distinguish between the organized and the unorganized worker wherever we meet them, because they have a different outlook on life, the organized worker feeling that he is free and to a large extent master over his own affairs, while on the other hand the unorganized has the look of slavishness on his face because he is aware that his life is governed very largely by his employer and he is subject to the whims of those who are not in a position to understand the situation in which he finds himself. The organized worker, too, is always the more happy of the two, because the consciousness that he has a voice in fixing the conditions under which he works very naturally reflects in his everyday conduct and is visible to those he comes in contact with at work and at play. His feeling of mastership over himself and his affairs lightens his burdens, brightens his mind and makes of him a better companion and more congenial associate than is the individual who has no such consciousness to buoy up his hope and enliven his spirit.

It is, perhaps, true that the average non-unionist does not appreciate this difference because he has never had the experience and cannot, therefore, know what it is to have the feeling of mastership. He has always been subject to orders and thinks that it is normal for all individuals to feel as he does. It is also true that not one employer out of a hundred appreciates the difference in effectiveness between the fellow who has the sense and the feeling of freedom and the one who is lacking in these particulars. All those who know, however, will assure anybody that there is a very great difference and that everything is in favor of the former being the better worker. He does not have the feeling that the world is against him and in a position to exploit him, as does the unorganized worker. As a consequence of the consciousness of his helplessness the unorganized toiler is almost always low in efficiency and his productivity is scarcely ever up to the volume of the union worker.

Many employers endeavor to overcome this defectiveness in their unorganized workers by establishing welfare schemes, company unions and other substitutes, but these always fail because the worker is aware that such things come to him solely through the employer and are under the complete control of those who have his job at their disposal. It is impossible, therefore, for such schemes to instill into the worker the feeling of freedom and independence which comes to the member of a union who knows that he is a part of the organization and that he has a voice and a vote in the government of the institution and in every action it takes. The difference is to be found in the contrast between the real and the false in every walk of life. The imitation is never equal to the thing imitated. Even the greediest employer will be willing to admit this to be a fact, yet many of them entertain the hope that they will be able to foist the imitation upon their employees as the real thing, and sometimes they are able so to do, but in order to make this possible the mental capacity of such workers must of necessity be of a low order, and under these conditions they very surely must prove to be inferior workers. Here, then, is the reason why the organized worker is always far ahead of his unorganized fellow in both efficiency and productivity, and it is strange that so many employers do not grasp the facts of the situation and change their attitude of opposition to organization of their workers into bona fide trade unions and come out without equivocation or evasion in favor of it. That such a policy would result in better conditions for the workers there can be no doubt, but it is also just as true that it would produce better results for the employers. The employer who has dealt with both organized and unorganized workers during his industrial career, if he is honest and not nursing a grudge for some fancied wrong, will admit that the best workers are to be found within the folds of the organized labor movement.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The miners are still out on strike and the only thing that can keep their little barefooted children from suffering in the rigors of a Pennsylvania winter is help from us. It is to be hoped, therefore, that we will not allow our own comfortable condition to blind us to their urgent needs, and that each will do his level best to help them in some small way. These sturdy men have put up a long and splendid fight for the right of the workers to bargain collectively and we surely ought to appreciate the value of their struggles and sacrifices to the cause of trade unionism generally.

High-pressure salesmanship does not impress Ray M. Hudson of the Department of Commerce. The new business plan is supposed to lower costs by increased sales volume, but Mr. Hoover says:

"We may question whether high-pressure selling, either to combat hand-to-mouth buying or to absorb hitherto idle or unused productive capacity, has not increased the cost of doing business."

The demand for style, for more beautiful things and for art in industry also increase costs. Mr. Hoover questions whether the new, or inter-industry competition, has lowered prices.

The great New York fight of labor to defeat the injunction evil threatened by the Interborough Rapid Traction interests moves to a climax, with labor more than holding its own at every step. Here is magnificent fighting on a grand scale for a great principle. Equally important, but less dramatic so far, is the fight before Congress for enactment of a bill that will curtail the power of equity judges to issue injunctions against labor. Judges abused their power and the swing-back is under way. The end of the un-American injunction is in sight. But the fighting to that end has but just begun.

Senator Walsh—the Teapot Dome Walsh—introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of public utilities mergers and lobbying. He got one set-back when the Senate ordered the resolution to the Interstate Commerce Committee, but he declares he will fight on. Of course he will. He always does. But why should public utilities lobby? They are corporations, not people. This is a government of people, is it not? And the people decide for themselves what they want, do they not? But it seems that the utilities are accused of lobbying, and Senator Walsh wants to find out about it. That the utilities have spent vast sums of money in dispensing "literature" is well known. It seems as if, somehow, this investigation might amount to something. We are entitled to the facts, are we not?

Congress talks and talks and seems to do little of direct interest to the wage earners. Before the session is over, though, bills of real interest to the workers will be introduced and labor can learn much of the attitude of Senators and Representatives by watching their speeches and votes on these bills. Foremost from the standpoint of labor interest will be Senator Shipstead's bill for curbing the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The Senate "Old Guard," at the demand of the Progressives, has agreed to permit a vote on this proposal and it will be illuminating to note how the Senators stand on this. Another important labor bill is the one of Senator Wheeler for the investigation of private detective agencies. This bill has been introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Also, there is to be another attempt to pass workmen's compensation legislation for the District of Columbia.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?"

"No, sir! An American doctor is good enough for me."—Pointer.

Bertha—And they are keeping their engagement a secret, aren't they?

Mattie—Well, that's what they are telling everybody.—Goblin.

My wife is very thrifty. She made me a tie out of her old dress."

"And my wife made herself a dress out of one of my ties."—Passing Show (London).

Poet (tentatively)—How would you like a husband who writes blank verse?

She (with candor)—I'd really rather have one who writes blank checks.—Passing Show (London).

McPherson—Gie me twa pennyworth o' poison.

Chemist—We can't make up two pennyworth, sir. We can only make up six pennyworth.

McPherson (after deep thought)—Aw well, I'll na commit suicide.—Table Talk (Melbourne).

A shy young man had been calling on "the sweetest girl in the world" for many months, but, being bashful, his suit progressed slowly.

Finally she decided she ought to set things going, so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in his coat and said: "I'll give you a kiss for that."

A crimson flush spread over his countenance, but the exchange was made. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Where are you going?" she asked in surprise. "To the—er—florist for more roses," he called back from the front door.

After the ceremony, Smith declared, he visited his father-in-law, Daniel Roney's house; whereupon his mother-in-law hit him over the nose, drawing blood, and his father-in-law fired at him twice with a shotgun. The police believe the Roneys objected to the match.—California paper.

The sweet young thing was saying her prayers. "Dear Lord," she cooed, "I don't ask for anything for myself, only give mother a son-in-law."

"Doctor," said a woman to her neighbor at the table, "can you tell men who that horrible-looking man is over there?"

"Why, yes I can. That's my brother."

"Oh, pardon," stammered the woman, all flustered; "I ought to have known it by the resemblance."

A Los Angeles woman who lost her thumb in a motor accident is suing for \$200,000 damages. It must have been the one she kept her husband under.

"You're back early, Michael," remarked the farmer's wife to the head man who had been to a theatre in the town.

The other nodded a silent agreement, and proceeded to enjoy a pipe and study his program.

"Enjoy the play?" asked the woman.

"No," replied the man. "Didn't see the end."

"Why not?"

"Well, take a look at the program here. The second act takes place in two years' time."

Customer—Are those doughnuts fresh?

Clerk—I don't know, madam. I've only been here a week.—Lehigh Burr.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

There are moments when one dares hope young Bennett J. Doty, upon his return to the United States will keep his head and not mistake the usual crowd of celebrity seekers for hero-worshippers. Not that there is a wide margin between the two groups. On the contrary the dividing area is but a twilight zone. If this youth will go quietly to his home in Biloxi and enter the oyster industry and learn a lesson from the lowly and popularly supposed speechless bivalve he will confer a great favor on all of us. In the first place there was never much feeling of respect for the Americans who joined in the doubtful enterprise of fighting the Druses and bombing and killing them in their homes. No great enthusiasm was ever shown here in the undertaking of the French Government in that respect. We have little justice and little ground for comment, however, concerning the treatment of weak nations by the powerful ones across the sea. We have our own Nicaragua and other situations to attend to and to be proud of if, indeed, we have strong enough stomachs to have pride in battling, bombing, shooting and killing those who choose to call themselves patriots in Central America. After and before we kill them we call them bandits and outlaws. When they are definitely dead as a result of American machine gun fire from land or from air they care little what we label them.

* * *

The Druses were, of course, outlaws and bandits or whatever is the popular phrase for them in French. To their neighbors they may be brave patriots, but to the powerful invaders and for home consumption on home grounds they are bandits. Young Doty was an idler, who, according to newspaper reports after his desertion from the Foreign Legion and recapture, "hates peace." As a soldier of fortune he doesn't cut a very brave figure. This lad went out seeking high adventure and found the altitude of it in tropical barracks much too great for his temperament. He was indeed stupid if he thought to escape even on the average of one success to a thousand attempts. He was utterly ignorant and showed poor spirit in his desertion. He should have known he was going into a perfect hell filled with criminals and the scum and scrapings of Europe. This has been notorious for years.

* * *

What madness seized him when he decided to desert and when he took a rifle, as was reported, with intent of fighting his way through, no man may know. Enlistment in the Foreign Legion carries with it a solemn oath of five years' automatic servitude. What sane, sober American youth would enter upon such an utterly unpromising career? It may be said for the French Government that there is always an effort to make each recruit understand the conditions. When Doty appeared before his commandant in the barracks at Sidi-Bel-Abbes the colonel spoke to him with infinite contempt: "You should have had twelve bullets in your breast," and he handed him his discharge papers. Doty has shown signs of sanity in his statement that he does not intend to talk or make a spread upon his return. It is to be hoped he will live up to his resolution. Any Beau Geste stuff from this youth would be not less than nauseating.

"The major problem of human society is to combine that degree of liberty without which law is tyranny with that degree of law without which liberty becomes license."—Heraclitus of Ephesus

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

PATTY CAKE PIE.

- 3 eggs
- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add lemon juice and rind. Mix sugar, flour and salt and add to lemon mixture. Stir in melted butter and milk and fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Turn into pie tin lined with crust and put into hot over (450 degrees). After 10 minutes reduce heat to moderate (350 degree) and continue baking 20 minutes longer, or until filling is firm.

CREAMED OYSTERS.

- 1 pint oysters
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- Few grains cayenne
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 cup thin cream or milk

Clean oysters, heat to boiling point, and drain. Cook butter, flour and cream 5 minutes. Add oysters and egg, stir until thoroughly hot, and serve on buttered toast or crackers. Two tablespoons chopped mushrooms will greatly improve the dish.

LEMON CRUMB PUDDING.

- 2 cups milk
- 2 cups bread crumbs
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- Grated rind 1 lemon
- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Pour the milk over fine dry bread crumbs; add salt and sugar, well-beaten egg, grated lemon rind, lemon juice and melted butter. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven (300 degrees) 40 minutes. Serve with creamy pudding sauce made as follows:

- 1 egg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup powdered sugar
- 1 cup cream
- 2 tablespoons orange juice
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Beat egg until light; beat in powdered sugar. Add cream whipped until stiff and fruit juices. Serve ice cold.

EGG MILK SHAKE.

- 3 cups milk
- 3 eggs
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Few grains nutmeg
- Few grains cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Beat the eggs until very light; add the sugar, salt, vanilla and spices, then the milk. Stir till the sugar is dissolved then beat well. Serve cold.

OATWEAL DROP CAKES.

- $\frac{3}{8}$ cups butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
- 2 cups rolled oats
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder

- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup chopped seeded raisins

Cream butter, add sugar, eggs well beaten, milk and rolled oats. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add flour mixture to first mixture, thoroughly mix. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking pan and bake in a rather hot oven. This makes 32 to 36 cookies.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.

- 6 cups whole milk.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins.

Put all together in a buttered pan in a moderate oven. Stir frequently at first, and then occasionally. Bake 2 hours. Should be creamy. Better cold than hot.

PINEAPPLE PUNCH.

- 1 quart water.
- 2 cups sugar.
- 2 cups chopped pineapple.
- 1 cup orange juice.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice.

Boil water, sugar and pineapple 20 minutes. Add fruit juices, cool, strain and dilute with iced water if necessary. Either fresh or canned pineapple may be used.

LEFT-OVER MEAT PIE.

Cut left-over meat and vegetables into uniform medium-sized pieces. Mix with an equal amount of medium cream sauce (1 c. milk, 2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. butter). Season well with onion, salt, pepper, etc. (Use left-over gravy with cream sauce, if possible). Cover with a thick pie crust, biscuit dough, or layer of left-over mashed potato mixed with milk (one slightly beaten egg can be added to potato if desired). Bake in a moderate oven until the crust is cooked, or until browned and heated through if potato is used.

FRUIT CUP.

- 1 cup orange sections.
- 1 cup white grapes.
- 1 cup pineapple dice.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple syrup.
- Few grains salt.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.

Remove membrane from orange sections and skins and seeds from grapes. Mix fruit, orange juice and pineapple syrup; add salt and sugar. Pack in ice and salt until thoroughly chilled. Serve garnished with maraschino cherries.

SCALLOPED POTATOES AU GRATIN.

Into a well-buttered baking dish put a layer of thinly sliced potatoes, salt, pepper and a thin scattering of finely cut cheese and one-half the thin white sauce (1 tbsps. flour, 1 tbsps. butter, to 1 c. milk.) Repeat and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in moderate oven about an hour, until the white sauce bubbles through and the potatoes are well done and browned on top. If cheese is omitted, add small pieces of butter to each layer of potatoes. In order to save time of making cream sauce, a small amount of dry flour can be sprinkled over layers of potato, and milk added to cover the potatoes.

How can the cultural life, how can the spiritual life, be promoted to that higher standard that the Creator intended if the body is to be given to ceaseless toil in the whirl and noise and strain of a modern factory?—William Green.

INJUNCTION IS "GOSPEL OF MIGHT."

The labor injunction legalizes Nietzsche's "Gospel of Might."

Through this writ industrial autocrats may release wild instincts of power which have heretofore been curbed by government of law, trade unionism and sound morality.

Their impulses are unrestrained; their purposes unconfined. They are as free as the beast who seeks his prey, and are as indifferent to suffering, injustice and wrong.

The labor injunction permits the natural law of survival to have free and unobstructed play.

To the industrial autocrat power alone is virtue. Success carries with it the sole charter of a freedom that is distinguished from license only as he wills.

As he claims immunity from every restraint, can he deny this immunity to those whom he will fail to crush? Can he expect others to temper their actions by a morality and a justice that he scorns? Those who accept the Nietzschean theory that strength is the one virtue and a supposed weakness the one vice, can not object when they reap the whirlwind they have sown.

To state the ultimate logic of the labor injunction is to state its condemnation.

Sound statesmanship should impel the removal of a process that denies equal rights and develops unrest. These are the groundwork for social upheavals.

One-man government must not supersede government by law.

Democratic ideals and the rule of might are contradictory.

Congress should withdraw from the Federal judiciary the power to issue labor injunctions. It has this power under the Constitution.

A bill that would withdraw this power from the judiciary, introduced by Mr. Shipstead of Minnesota, is now before the Senate. Mr. La Guardia of New York has introduced the measure in the House.

Approval of the Shipstead-La Guardia bill will quicken the faith of wage workers in the legislative branch of our government.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

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We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

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2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—How can a person wishing to buy goods made in this country be sure they are of American manufacture?

A.—By purchasing only those articles that bear the union label, which has been called the only guarantee of home manufacture.

Q.—Are there any women trade unionists on the executive boards of State Federations of Labor?

A.—Yes. For example, Mrs. Betty A. Hawley is vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Q.—How does the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics gather reports on strikes and lockouts?

A.—The bureau says: "There is no legislation in the United States requiring the reporting of strikes and lockouts to the Federal Government, and the bureau has no machinery for the prompt and full recording of such disputes. For the initial reports of disputes it must rely largely upon newspapers and other publications supplemented by information supplied by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. As a result the bureau's records should not be regarded as entirely complete. It is believed, however, that all the larger and more important strikes are duly recorded."

Q.—What type of co-operative society is at present making the most rapid growth?

A.—The credit societies are expanding faster than other phases of the co-operative movement. These societies are intended to loan money at low rates to persons of small income, who heretofore have had difficulty in securing loans at fair rates of interest.

PEACE EDUCATION WITH ENTHUSIASM. By Alice Park.

History textbooks have been scrutinized anew since the World War and they have been pronounced one-sided. They have taught that wars have been necessary and inevitable, and that the results of war have been just and beneficial. Always have they taught that one's own country has been on the right side of every war in which it has engaged. The youth of each nation believes this of its own land.

"The War Myth in U. S. History," by C. H. Hamlin (1926), aims to present facts which have been distorted or suppressed in school textbooks. It aims to replace by truths about the history of one country, the illusions so long and so carefully taught each generation. Such a book is needed in every country, especially in those which are powerful and aggressive. Peace educators believe that history truthfully taught will say with Franklin, "There never was a good war nor a bad peace."

A new world war using new world inventions on land, sea and air, is imminent. "The war danger" is immediate. Prophecies vary as to where it will start. But they agree that every nation will put up a plea of self defense and that a new world war would destroy civilization. The Youth Movement is a protest against the next war.

More peace education with enthusiasm is needed in all countries.

In one country this inscription has been placed over the entrance to an education building:

"We who love peace must inscribe it in the hearts of our children."

INCREASE TO NAVAL WORKERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour were given to workers in more than 80 civilian trades in naval yards and stations throughout the country in a new wage schedule for 1928, just made public following approval by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. The increases were granted by the Navy Departmental Wage Board, which included a labor member, John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

In addition to the increased pay, organized labor gained in the recognition by the wage board of a principle for which it has long contended—the principle that navy yard workers should receive adequate compensation regardless of the size of government appropriations. Under the law each department of the navy has its own separate appropriation and is prevented from spending more. This has often resulted in denying advancement to higher paid divisions of workers in certain occupations, notable in the case of technical and clerical workers.

Labor's Position Upheld.

Labor has contended, if appropriations are not sufficient to provide adequate wages to all, the working force should be reduced to a point where workers who remain can receive fair pay. The board has recognized the principle in the case of draftsmen, who receive varying rates of pay, those in the lower paid divisions being poorly compensated. The board held that labor's position in the matter was sound and that the higher pay should be given. Heretofore those in charge of departments have frequently "passed the buck" in the matter of increased pay for the workers, dodging responsibility on the ground that appropriations were not sufficient to grant increases. It is expected the recognition of labor's principle will put an end to "buck passing" on the question of pay and bring higher pay to many draftsmen and clerical workers now in the lower pay divisions.

The principle, also supported by labor, that workers are entitled to higher pay while actually engaged in dangerous tasks, was recognized by the board in the case of naval ordnancemen, who were not given a general increase. The ordnancemen, however, were given an increase of 8 cents an hour in addition to their scheduled rate of pay while actually drilling or working in TNT and an increase of 5 cents above scheduled rates while extracting fuses or primers or similar work of a hazardous nature.

One-Cent Increases.

Increases of 1 cent an hour were allowed the following trades: Molders, laborer, hammer runner, blacksmith's helper, boilermaker's helper, coppersmith's helper, electrician's helper, general helper, laboratory helper, machinist's helper, pipe-fitter's helper, sheet metal worker's helper, woodworker's helper, hod carrier, classified laborer, blacksmith, both heavy and light fires; blue printer, brakeman, buffer and polisher, cement worker, chauffeur, railroad conductor, die sinker, electroplater, engineman, fireman, flange-turner, drop and heavy forgers, gardener, metallic cartridge case maker, rigger, rodman, brass and copper roller, toolmaker, trackman, water tender, electric welder and gas welder.

Two-Cent Increases.

Two-cent increases: Sandblaster, boilermaker, wood calker, cement finisher, coppersmith, electrician, heater furnaceman, heavy and light force heater, instrument maker, joiner, lead burner, letterer and grafter, machine operator, machinist, brick and stone mason, melter, millman, wood model maker, molder optical glass plate and gauge maker, optical instrument finisher, optical instrument maker, optical glass grinder and polisher, optical parts inspector, optical instrument assem-

bler, optical polish and wax mixer, packer, painter, coach painter, patternmaker, pipe coverer and insulator, pipe fitter, plasterer, plumber, sailmaker, saw filer, sheet-metal worker, shipwright, upholsterer, watchmaker and wharf builder.

Three-cent increases go to job printers and shipfitters.

TO AVOID SKIDDING.

Brakes that are not equalized will give your car a tendency to skid when brakes are applied, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. One wheel locks while the other runs free.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are furnished by the President of the Typographical Union.

Death invaded the ranks of No. 21 on December 27th and called Mrs. Geneva M. Murray. Mrs. Murray had been for years a member of the Typographical Union, and her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Gillespie, is also a member of the Typographical Union. The deceased was a native of Vermont, and is survived by her husband, John F. Murray, and the daughter, Mrs. Gillespie. Funeral services were held on Friday from the parlors of James H. Reilly & Company and were, by request, private. Cremation took place at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Just before going to press Typographical Topics learned from an authoritative source that Seth R. Brown had tendered his resignation as first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, to take effect January 1, 1928. In event the resignation is accepted, it is very probable that a special election to fill the vacancy will be held early in April. It is very probable that details will be available for publication in next week's Clarion.

A Christmas gift out of the ordinary was that which came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stuckert. On December 25th Mr. and Mrs. Stuckert became proud parents. Mother and baby are reported as doing very well. Mr. Stuckert is a member of the News chapel.

Mrs. E. E. Lowe, proofreader, and Miss Davis, copyholder, at the News arranged a Christmas tree in the composing room last week, and upon the tree was a gift for everyone in the composing room.

Max Reinhardt, recently of the Examiner chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Reinhardt, sailed this week for the Paradise of the Pacific for an extended stay. Mr. Reinhardt stated that work or no work he would remain in Honolulu until May of next year.

Secretary Michelson has Christmas packages for W. A. Young and H. M. Sage and these gentlemen are requested to call.

Mrs. Muir, wife of Louis Muir of the Chronicle chapel, passed away on Monday of this week. Mr. Muir has the sympathy of his many friends in this sudden bereavement.

R. O. Bacon, member of Oakland Union, who is well-known to printers on both sides of the Bay, has made application for admission to the Union Printers' Home. Mr. Bacon has been ill for the past year.

The December issue of the Linotype News is largely given over to write-ups of printing departments in public schools in California. The printing department of the San Mateo High School is described and a halftone of its head, G. Barny Morris, accompanies the article. An even more extensive account is given of the Berkeley High School course, this article being profusely illustrated. The third of the articles deals with the linotype department of the San Jose High School, the mechanical instructor being Otis T. Whiting, a member of San Jose Union.

One meeting was held this week between the scale committee and the publishers, but due to the necessity of Mr. John Francis Neylan, head of Hearst Publications, appearing in court in Los Angeles the latter part of the week, the next meeting will not be held until January 4th.

Word of the Seattle scale settlement reached Typographical Topics as last week's Clarion was going to press, and it was impossible at that time to give details. Since the settlement word has been received from Seattle, and the following are the outstanding points of the settlement between the Seattle P.-I. and No. 202: Seven hours; \$8.62½ day work; \$9.12½ night work; five hours

on holidays; 75c a day additional for extras working for the office four days or less; 33⅓c for early starts except Thursday and Friday; one week for resets; only two departments recognized; standard of competency, 4250 minion. The agreement runs until October 1, 1928, and thereafter until a new agreement is reached by conciliation or arbitration under the provisions of the expired International arbitration agreement which was effective 1917 to 1922. According to information received from Seattle a contract embodying the above features was signed by the officials of the union and the Hearst interests and immediately forwarded to Indianapolis with the understanding that it must be approved by both President Howard and Chairman Kelly of the A. N. P. A.

Typographical Topics wishes everyone a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Notes from News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Secret agents have been busy. The appended documents, pilfered from the archives in Mr. S. Claus' state department, were secured for publication by Typo Topics' janitorial force on payment of a huge sum. Garbled a bit in transit, perhaps, we have been greatly perturbed lest inaccuracies should creep in to the new year translations.

Smoot—Holiday season? Pish tush, bring in the fishing season.

Zoph—Every day is Christmas with me.

Hail—Shall I buy a home, and if I do will the interest eat me out of it?

Scott—Me step out! I should say not. Not now. But the missus may go East again some time.

Serrano—

There's nary a man on The News
A victim to booze.

Strong, they say, "I do not choose."

Sullivan—I love Yokohama, but, oh, you Frisco!

Reid—Own your own home? Huh, let one more shark try peddling that line to me and his folks better get acquainted with a wooden overcoat maker.

Ryder—The printer vaquero, rides a Merg all night and a Sanotuf all day.

Stauffer—If willing effort brings home the bacon, '28 and prosperity will form a companionate marriage as a result of the scale committee's wooing.

Vaughn—The first 100 years is tough, yet not so tough as the first million dollars.

Coleman—

Toot your horn and ring your bell;
A new year no longer ruffles my marcel.

Cooper—

Ads to the right of me,
Ads to the left of me;

They keep me on the hoof,
Jumping around like a goof.

Mrs. Lowe—If that old man of mine would lay off occasionally, we subs might eat once in a while.

Greer—One Pontiac is worth two apartment houses, at least it has cost me that much.

Haefer—As an orchardist all I crave is more walnuts and less prunes.

Hammond—In the next world give me a different name. Too many now are yelling for ham and.

Hickey—Lo, permit thine optics to focus upon us while we exert pressure to compel that obese chairman to post the overtime himself.

Lowe—Wedded to a Prog though I be, let not my proud spirit sink so low as to vote for one.

Leslie—Guide me in buying overalls that won't shrink up around my neck and strangle me.

Moore—

Listen, my children, and you shall hear

Of rotation of work year by year.

Liggett—Will swap 20 acres of grazing land for a helpmeet—blonde preferred.

Ex-Apprentice McGraw—Is a guy grown when he can support a car and a wife?

Piersol—Send me a sucker and I'll sell him the car.

Miss Davis—

Bring me a boy with lots of jack,

To this job I'll never come back.

Knell—Of what use is the man who swears and tells risque stories? Printers don't do that.

Muir—Long live The News—or my new "sit" will be short lived.

C. Davy—

Born with savoir faire,

Lacking maybe a grand air,

But not an executive flair.

Dow—No, I'm not a deep water tar; this rolling gait only proves I'm a ferry commuter.

Bill Clement—

That home on the hill

Brought an awful bill;

But in the skyline I'll make a dent

Or my name isn't Clement.

Crotty—Would Mr. B. Legget want for food if I were to return to dear old Kansas City?

Dunning—Needless to make resolutions; my wife makes 'em for me.

Fulton—May have to work all of '28, but '29 ought to see me a gentleman of leisure.

Burwell—None realize how reckless I am with money. Santa Claus, I beg you, show me how to save.

Burrow—

That Buick is aged, boy,

Expensive, too, as a toy;

Always, though, her papa's joy.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at.....	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Balthasar—

My wants are few—

Just take away a freckle or two.

Bell—If you'd favor me, Santa, teach my hair to lay back slick.

Adams—

Girls, girls, with them I chum,

Each night I'm out with one.

Expensive? Yes, a year more and I'll be be a bum.

Porter—Teach me Hoyle; I'll play 'em closer to the shoulder.

Schmidt—Please, Santa Claus, don't let 'em separate me and my day job.

Beach—

Oh, Bill Nye, again scatter rocks on this beach,

Bring hither more dough, I beseech.

Bird—

"Red," cook another noodle,

Must eat one before I snoodle.

W. M. Davy—

Big as Niagara,

Runs like it had ager,

Purrs gently as a tiger—

That's Bill Davy's Kleiber.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Crew of 43 officers and men were lost when navy submarine S-4 was rammed and sunk December 17th off Provincetown, Mass.; efforts to rescue six men who remained alive after disaster failed because of wind and icy seas that blocked divers; searching inquiry by Congress into causes of disaster and other recent submarine accidents was proposed in a resolution introduced December 20th by Representative Griffin of New York.

Average employment in manufacturing industries was the lowest in October of any month since September, 1924, except last July and August, according to United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Opposition to intervention by the United States in Latin America was expressed in a statement issued December 18th by a group of educators, ministers and others, including Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Tests made in driving motor cars using as fuel a mixture of gasoline and alcohol resulted in smooth operating conditions, easy pick-up, smooth acceleration on hills and freedom from knocks, according to a report made to the American Chemical Society.

Fifty thousand Mexican trade unionists cheered Col. Lindbergh December 18th as they were reviewed by Lindbergh, President Calles and American Ambassador Morrow in Mexico City; Lindbergh on December 20th gave President Calles his first air ride and Calles expressed himself as greatly pleased with the ride and the skill of the famous American aviator.

The German steel trust announced December 17th that it would not accept government arbitrator's award in dispute between trust and its 250,000 employees.

An explosion aboard aircraft carrier Langley December 20th at San Diego, Cal., killed one man and seriously injured four others.

A marine private was killed December 18th in a fight between marine patrol and a Nicaraguan force.

The fireman and engineer were killed when a Pennsylvania passenger train jumped the tracks in Warren, Pa., and the boiler of the locomotive exploded.

Hearing on the plea of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York City, for a drastic injunction against the American Federation of Labor has been postponed until January 23rd.

TWO MEN FOR EVERY JOB.

Unemployment is more prevalent in San Francisco this winter than in 1926 and its problems increasingly difficult to solve, Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, says.

Mathewson and James G. Manning, manager of the State's public free employment bureau, while expressing divergent views of the situation, agreed with officials of the San Francisco Community Chest in pronouncing the winter unemployment situation here serious.

"Heads of bureaus and Chest agencies dealing with this phase of social service," Mathewson said, "are, without doubt, receiving many more applications for work than they did last year.

"The workers who appear at employment bureaus, of course, represent only a small percentage of the total unemployed, and it is hardly fair to class seasonal workers, such as many of these are, as unemployed.

"Employees of the lumber camps, harvest fields, fruit and vegetable canneries, fisheries, road construction gangs and many other outdoor industries are habitually out of work at this season," Mathewson explained, "and these gather around the employment bureaus in search of temporary employment. Any estimate of the unemployed is merely guesswork."

Chest officials attribute much unemployment and unrest to the failure of the peach and prune crops. This statement was made by State officials.

"Failure to harvest the crops, which were in themselves abundant, due to price controversies between growers and canners, probably is responsible for some idleness this year," Manning admitted. "The main fault, in my opinion, however, was overproduction in the summer time in anticipation of a heavy winter market which has not materialized."

Manning said that while the bureau has placed 1100 applicants thus far in December, there are easily two men for every job. He considered the unemployment problem that faces San Francisco the most serious since 1921.

"I can make no estimate of the number of homeless and unemployed in the city at this time," Major Annie Eastwood of the Salvation Army

said. "We are having many more applications for jobs than we have had for years and we haven't funds with which to meet the situation.

Major Eastwood said it costs a minimum of 95 cents a day to keep a single man—three meals at 20 cents each and 35 cents for a bed.

Records of Miss Elsie Krafts of the Goodwill Industries, another Community Chest agency, show 278 applications at the Bureau of Homeless Men last month, as compared with 191 in November, 1926.

M. Friedman & Co.

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

MISSION ST. 16 1/2 - 10 BUILDINGS 38 FLOORS

The Pre-Inventory Sale of Floor Coverings

NOW IN PROGRESS

Exceptional Savings on Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS



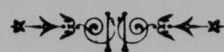
Reorganization of Business

The recent death of Mr. P. J. Kelleher necessitates an adjustment of our business. To accomplish this, we have made a *substantial reduction* on our entire stock of reliable woolsens.

Our policy in the future will be the same as it has been for the past

—27 YEARS—

namely, honest and reliable service.



KELLEHER & BROWNE

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street

Near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 23, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mrs. Mary Kretzmer, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From Postal Clerks and Cemetery Workers, inclosing donations for the striking miners. From Stage Employees and Steam Engineers, stating they have forwarded donations to the American Federation of Labor for the miners. From Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$100.00 and thanking Council for same; also urging that we continue the good work in behalf of the striking miners.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From United Garment Workers' International Union, in behalf of the Union Label Collar Company and requesting a demand for union-made collars.

Request Complied With—From Commonwealth Club of California, requesting Council to appoint two delegates to represent it at a meeting to be held January 19th, to discuss a new plan for a City Planning Commission.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the Allied Printing Trades Council of Los Angeles, relative to their controversy with the Pickwick Stage Company, committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done to adjust the existing differences.

Committee recommended the endorsement of the agreement of Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410. In regard to the communication from the North Fork Highway Association seeking Council's endorsement, committee recommends that the Council

reiterate its previous endorsement. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bookbinders—Donated \$100.00 to miners' fund.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were drawn for same.

The chair introduced Mr. E. P. E. Troy, who addressed the Council on the reapportionment issue.

Receipts—\$542.47. Expenses—\$501.40.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BENZOL POISONING.

"The recent deaths of two New Jersey workers from the fumes of benzol, a deadly chemical used in at least 57 industries, calls for immediate action on the part of state authorities to prohibit this poison from use if further catastrophes are to be prevented," declared the Workers' Health Bureau today. "More than 60,000 workers are exposed to the hazard of benzol poisoning in New Jersey in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, explosives, rubber, dyes, artificial leather, cement, motor car fuel, etc. One of the New Jersey victims was employed in a laboratory where drugs are manufactured. The other worked in an artificial leather plant. This is the second time within the year that workers have been sacrificed to this powerful poison. Four artificial leather workers died last January from the same cause. The artificial leather industry uses benzol in amounts up to 60 per cent. The fumes escape from vats through which the cloth to be made into artificial leather is run. That there is very grave danger of chronic benzol poisoning in this industry from inhaling the fumes continually is admitted in a report of the National Safety Council published in 1926 and based on three years of investigation. The committee reporting on the hazards of benzol poisoning was forced to conclude that the control of the benzol hazard is exceedingly difficult and that even where the most effective systems of exhaust ventilation are provided, there remains a substantial hazard.

"In a more recent report, the Spray Coating Committee of the National Safety Council declares the use of benzol unnecessary for interior painting and urges manufacturers of paints, lacquers, shellacs, varnishes, etc., to eliminate benzol, lead and free silica from their products.

"In diagnosing the cause of death of the two workers in New Jersey the chief medical examiner pointed out that every worker in every artificial leather factory was a prospective victim since the fumes from benzol cannot be controlled. He advocated national legislation to prohibit this poison where workers cannot be adequately protected. The Workers' Health Bureau has persistently called for the Federal prohibition of benzol. Scientific investigation substantiates it. Protection of the health and lives of workers demands it. The trade union movement must fight for it.

"Federal prohibition of benzol involves a strenuous campaign against the most powerful industrial interests who hold profits above the lives and health of workers. Glaring dangers already exist in every state which cannot wait. The workers must remedy this situation by demanding immediate state-wide prohibition of the use of benzol as a step in the direction of Federal action. It is plainly the task of organized labor to gather its full forces for a campaign in the next session of the legislature to win this protection for the workers of the state."

USE HAND THROTTLE.

Motorists will find driving over rough roads easier if they will use the hand throttle. The California State Automobile Association points out that this reduces jolting and keeps the car at a constant pace which is difficult in rough places with the foot throttle.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops
Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

PUERILE EDITORIAL BUNK.

By James M. Lynch.

In the course of a somewhat extensive association with newspapers, weeklies and monthlies, I have had occasion to read thousands of editorials, good, bad and indifferent. But for pure, unadulterated hokum the following from a recent issue of Collier's Weekly called to my attention by a somewhat jubilant anti-trades unionist, is the champion of all my studious burning of the midnight oil:

"Have you observed the fact that strikes are increasingly infrequent and that you hear very little now about the conflict between labor and capital? Nothing more important has happened during the last few years.

"We not only are abandoning industrial strife but we no longer have faith in it. Only the other day Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said publicly that the dominant American labor union believes in co-operating with capital and with management.

"No group could manage without the others," said Mr. Woll, adding:

"Each group makes a distinctive and independent contribution which it can render best when acting in accord with its own experience and judgment."

True enough, but hardly the flaming words which used to be expected from the leaders of organized labor.

"Industrially we are a jump ahead of the rest of the world and that is the reason labor wars have become obsolete.

"The relationship between capital and labor has become similar to that between a merchant and his customers. Of course there are differences of interest, but neither can live without the other.

"The consequence is that socialism and radicalism simply do not exist in this country.

"Admittedly there are those who call themselves socialists, communists and even anarchists but they are utterly unimportant. In a few unions concentrated in the larger cities there are noisy minorities but they signify little more serious than parish politics.

"A few people try to make a profession out of being 'red' and a few others draw salaries because they oppose 'the communists and the bolsheviks' but neither counts heavily in the great stream of life.

"Extremists of both sides have been outlived. Both the reactionary enemies of labor unions and the bitter denouncers of capitalism are silent. Some are dead and others are voiceless because so few are willing to listen.

"We are abandoning labor strife for the same reason we gave up civil war. We found that neither paid. Missouri and Kansas once waged guerrilla warfare upon each other. Yet a repetition of the bloody violence of the eighteen-fifties is inconceivable. Public opinion would not tolerate it.

"Behind this new industrial peace lies the largest measure of social justice ever attained in a great nation.

"Our era of good will is the product of a new recognition of the right of every man, woman and child to share in the comforts and decencies of civilization.

"Our economic life is grounded on the belief that every human being is a potential consumer and customer.

"Through the State we offer educational opportunities to all so that every young person, poor, rich, or in between, may develop his capacities and abilities to the utmost. The rich man's son may end as a theatre usher or the doorman of a hotel, while the janitor's boy may become a banker, a scientist or a great manufacturer.

"Meanwhile all along the line the standard of living is pushed upward. Washerwomen have their

telephones, dock laborers their motor cars. Bootblacks attend the opera. Every energetic and thrifty person has some share in the amenities of life.

"The enjoyment of all these possessions, however, means work and uninterrupted work, and so solutions are found for disputes which not long ago were considered insoluble.

"Of course we have not entered into a Utopia. We have our quarrels and some very costly ones. But the tendency is away from the waste of industrial war.

"This is progress of the soundest sort."

"Washerwomen have their telephones, dock laborers their motor cars. Bootblacks attend the opera." All is well in the world; the labor unions may now disband. In fact, so far as Collier's is concerned they have already disbanded. A union printer may not work in the composing room of the Crowell Publishing Company at Springfield, Ohio, that is, so far as the management is concerned. This company publishes the perpetrator of this latest piece of hokum, Collier's Weekly, a real champion of the masses under the ownership and management of Peter Collier, later under Robert Collier, but under the management of the present owners printing editorials for public consumption and as bait for despised members of trades unions. Oh yes, some suckers will bite.

WELFARE AND RELIEF.

The minimum needs of the 107 welfare and relief agencies affiliated in the San Francisco Community Chest in 1928 will require a fund of \$2,250,000, according to a statement made by the officials of the organization following a systematic and careful survey conducted by the budget help and general budget committees. Practically ninety-five cents of every dollar subscribed is spent in actual welfare and relief work. Only about five per cent is used for administration.

In this connection, it is also stated, the amount of money to be raised during the annual campaign must aggregate 12.9 more than was subscribed during the intensive period of the last campaign. In order to accomplish this end Chest officials are asking San Franciscans to give sympathetic consideration to the needs of the unfortunate at this season of general rejoicing and celebrating, and set aside something for the Chest fund for the coming year. It is said that of the 121,000 subscriptions made to the fund during 1927 more than 80,000 were amounts of \$1.50 and less which netted only a fraction more than one cent for each agency. A more generous spirit of giving must be created to reach the 1928 goal, otherwise the welfare and relief program will be inadequately financed, resulting in neglect of needy cases and human suffering.

Headquarters for the 1928 campaign are now open at 500 Post street at Mason. Typists and clerks from the permanent office at No. 20 Second street have been transferred to campaign service in order to keep down expenses to the lowest possible minimum.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

WORKERS PAY FOR THE OPEN SHOP.

New England textile mills have been making fresh wage cuts just to emphasize the prosperity of which Mr. Hoover has been boasting. Doubtless some textile mills in New England are having their financial troubles. But we are indebted to Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston for facts to show that in many cases there is no excuse of necessity whatsoever to justify the wage cuts which the textile mills have put in their employees' Christmas stocking. We quote:

"The Pepperell Manufacturing Company, one of 'our' big textile concerns, and the largest one in Biddeford, has just recently cut the wages of its 3500 employees in Biddeford by 10 per cent. This follows a wage cut of a like amount in the company's mills in Lewiston, Maine and Lowell.

"Yet very few textile companies have been making more satisfactory profits than the Pepperell. For the last 12 years they have not paid less than 8 per cent dividends in any year and have paid as high as 18 per cent. Their net income for the year ending June 30, 1927, was more than double that for the previous year. In addition, their profit and loss surplus increased from \$3,303,198 on June 30, 1926, to \$8,053,030 on June 30, 1927—an increase of nearly 150 per cent.

"To cut wages when the company is making such satisfactory profits as these figures show is nothing but an inexcusable exercise of arbitrary and almost unlimited economic power over the livelihood of their employees. The truth is that the company figures that there is enough unemployment in the textile industry to prevent their employees quitting as individuals even if they get a wage cut, and without a union the company has nothing to fear from the employees quitting in a body.

"Organization is the only answer to this sort of rapacity by the bosses."

She—What a dirty look he gave you.

He—Gave me nothing; I've always had this dirty look.—Illinois Siren.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Timothy J. O'Neil of the carpenters, George L. Resing of the locomotive engineers, John Salmon of the tilesetters, James L. Stoltz of the molders, Conrad Gabler of the sausagemakers, Fred Coulter of the waiters, Samuel D. Cole of the teamsters.

J. B. Dale, organizer in California for the American Federation of Labor, has been in the city for a few days after spending the holidays with his family in Vallejo. Dale says a new Central Labor Council is about to be installed in San Luis Obispo by Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor C. C. Hopkins of Santa Barbara. He has been notified by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that the charter has been forwarded. Dale laid the foundation for the Council some time ago and says the little city is alive with unionism and hopes to make strides forward after the new body gets under way.

W. R. Burton, organizer for the International Molders' Union, who has been in the southern part of the State for some time in the interest of his union, is in the city spending the holidays with his family. He reports the organization making substantial progress in that end of the State.

William Conboy of the Teamsters' Union, who has been in the southern part of the State doing organizing work for the International, is spending a few days in the city before returning to his work in Los Angeles and vicinity. He is instituting new unions and strengthening some of the older locals affiliated with the Brotherhood.

E. P. E. Troy addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council in support of the referendum petitions which held up the enforcement of the new reapportionment of the Legislature of California. Troy attempted to show that the idea was of British origin and would be harmful to the thickly populated sections of the State and should, therefore, be defeated by those districts.

James Dougall has been elected recording secretary of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union of San Francisco to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Furey, who had held the office for many years. Secretary Dougall's address is 543 Natoma street.

The Bookbinders' Union at its last meeting voted to contribute \$100 to the striking Pennsylvania and West Virginia miners. The Cemetery Workers' Union also voted a contribution for the same purpose.

The executive committee of the Council recommended last Friday night that the north fork highway through the mountains be endorsed by the Council in conformity with previous action. This highway will give Northern California a highway open to traffic throughout the year and will be of great benefit to this entire section of the State.

Reports in this city are to the effect that George R. Wright has succeeded A. B. Hassel as manager of the Los Angeles Labor Temple. Wright has long been active in the labor movement of Los Angeles and is at present a member of the board of directors of the Temple Association and president of Carpenters' Union No. 158.

Anticipating a record attendance, Butchers' Union No. 115 is making elaborate plans for the reception of its friends at its several annual ball to be held Saturday, January 14th, at the Civic Auditorium. The following special committees have been appointed to facilitate arrangements: Joseph Y. Henderson, chairman of the reception committee; Charles Killpack, chairman of the floor committee; R. Brugge, floor manager; Henry Borgwardt, assistant; Frank Brady, floor manager, Polk Hall; Walter Perry, assistant; Frank Granucci, floor manager, Larkin Hall; Henry Feary, assistant. The general committee is headed by Walter Murray, chairman, and Milton

S. Maxwell, secretary. A special radio broadcast will be held from the studios of KYA at 8 p. m. Friday evening, January 6th, to impress the public with the increasing importance of the gala event. The aerial entertainment will be presented entirely by gifted cardholders from the union.

Max R. Grunhoff, general organizer for the International Butcher Workmen's Union, who has been located in Los Angeles for nearly two years, is in San Francisco over the holidays. He reports conditions good in the southern part of the State.

ARE IDEALS BUNK?

James A. Patten, multimillionaire "wheat king," on his seventy-fifth birthday tells a Chicago paper that having a set ideal and striving for it is bunk.

Well, it does seem natural for a board of trade man to look upon it as bunk.

But it would not be bunk for the average man. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who did not make any effort to accumulate millions, advised the young to find a worthy and unpopular cause, and work for it. That is opposite advice, and much better.

Nothing toughens the moral fiber so much as working for a great but unpopular ideal, for it requires moral courage. Going in for money making, and trying to please everybody in order to get them to fit into the money-making plans, is not calculated to make for strength of character.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the captains of industry are great or remarkably able men. Luck is a big element in business success. You will find far more greatness in the humble ranks of labor where men and women are unselfishly serving their ideals, often in the face of misrepresentation. Here you will find real toughening of moral fiber.—Signalmen's Journal.

PROPER USE OF CHOKE.

The carburetor choke should not be used in starting your car if the engine is hot, advises the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Under such circumstances, excess gasoline floods the cylinders and the engine will not start until this has been exhausted by turning over the motor.

KEEP HEADLIGHT LENSES CLEAN.

Fifty per cent of the efficiency of your headlights will be lost if the lenses are dirty. Clean the reflectors with sponge and chamois, suggests the California State Automobile Association. Use commercial lamp-black mixed with alcohol or water and apply with cotton to brighten the reflectors, wiping from center to edge to avoid scratching.

We cannot all do everything. One must dig the dirt for the foundation; another must place the foundation where it is to go, and yet another must plan that which is to rest upon it; while scores contribute to the structure which is raised. It is a mistake to say, when we see a building or a business or a life: "One man did that," for no man ever did very much in this world alone.—Altleth Bulletin.

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